

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-12-08599

Author: Garth L. Baldwin, Emily A. Hill and Alex L. Berry

Title of Report: Cultural Resource Review of Pierce College PY STEM Building and Parking Development, Puyallup, Washington

Date of Report: January 11, 2022

County (ies): Pierce Sections: 2 & 3 Township: 19 N Range: 4E

Quad: (2017) Puyallup, WA Acres: <4

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? Yes No

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- **Submission of PDFs is required.**
- **Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.**
- **Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.**



DRAYTON ARCHAEOLOGY

Cultural Resource Review of Pierce College PY STEM Building and Parking Development, Puyallup, Washington



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January 11, 2022

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Author: Garth L. Baldwin, Emily A. Hill and Alex L. Berry
Date: January 11, 2022
Location: Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington
USGS Quad: Puyallup, WA (2017)
STR: Township 19 North, Range 4 East, Sections 2 & 3, Willamette Meridian

SUMMARY

Drayton Archaeology (Drayton) was retained by Pierce College to conduct an archaeological assessment for building and parking lot developments in Pierce County, Washington. The project proposes to construct a new science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) building and two additional parking lots throughout the Pierce College Puyallup campus. Regulatory compliance to all applicable laws is through State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and the in the case of cultural resource management, the state Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and all interested area tribal agencies. The intent of the proposed review is to locate and assess any potential cultural resources that might complicate the project.

Drayton’s cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and the production of this report. Background review determined that the project is located in an area of low to moderate probability for cultural resources. Field investigation included pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. No evidence of precontact or historic archaeological deposits were encountered during field investigation. As proposed, the project does not appear to have the potential to affect any historic properties and no further cultural resource oversight is warranted. Drayton recommends the project be permitted to proceed without further archaeological oversight.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

This project is subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, the sole agency with technical expertise regarding cultural resources is the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) The DAHP renders formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies on a site’s significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such sites.

Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources under RCW Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources, which prohibits the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites. This statute also provides for prosecution and financial penalties covering consultation and the recovery of archaeological

resources. Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony. A recent addition to Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645 Human Skeletal Remains - Duty to Notify, provides a strict protocol for notification of law enforcement and other interested parties any human remains, regardless of inferred cultural affiliation, are encountered.

PROJECT AREA AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located on an existing modern urban college campus, at 1601 39th Avenue SE, Puyallup. It is located in Sections 2 and 3 of Township 19 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian (Figures 1 – 2). The project proposes to construct a new STEM building and two additional parking lots throughout the Pierce College Puyallup campus (Figure 3).

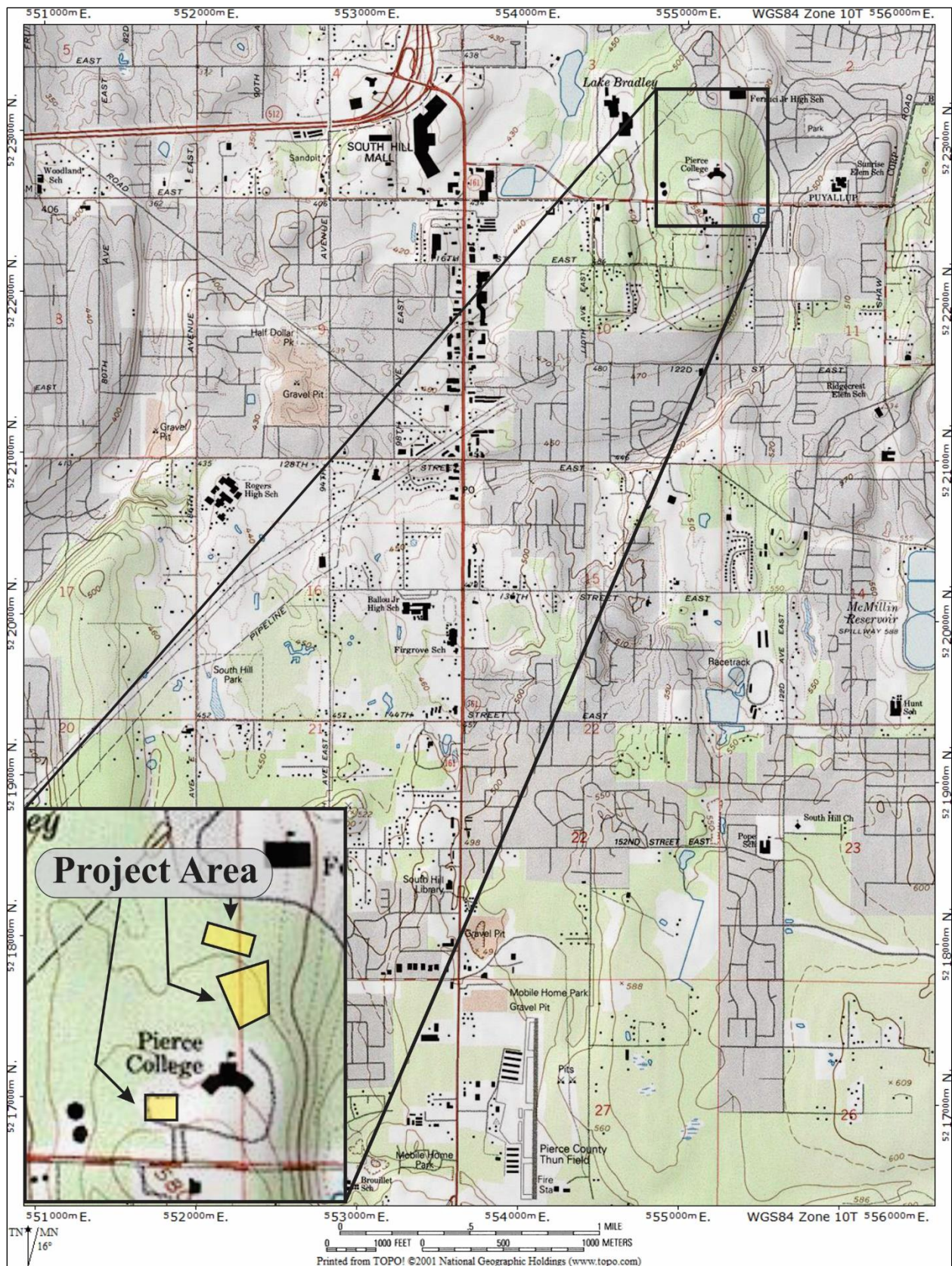


Figure 1. USGS (2017) Puyallup, WA topographic map illustrating the location of the project area.



Figure 2. Aerial map detailing the location of the project areas. Image from Google Earth, adapted by Drayton.



Figure 3. A site plan of the project area, courtesy of the client.

BACKGROUND REVIEW

To assess the probability for cultural resources within a project area, a review of past environmental and cultural contexts, previous cultural resources studies, and sites recorded within an approximately one-mile radius of the project area were conducted. Consulted sources include local geologic data, archaeological, historic, and ethnographic records on file with the DAHP in the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database, and selected published local historic records.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Topography and Geology

The project area is located within the Puget Lowland. The Puget Lowland is a physiographic province that was shaped by at least four periods of extensive glaciation during the Pleistocene (Easterbrook 2003; Lasmanis 1991). The bedrock was depressed and deeply scoured by glaciers. Sediments were deposited and often reworked as the glaciers advanced and retreated. A thick mantle of glacial till, drift and outwash deposits were left across much of the region at the end of the Fraser Glaciation, the last of these glacial periods (Easterbrook 2003).

The Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation began around 18,000 BP with an advance of the Cordilleran ice sheet into the lowlands (Porter and Swanson 1998). The Puget Lobe of the ice sheet flowed into the Puget Lowland reaching its terminus just south of Olympia between 14,500 and 14,000 BP (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The Puget Lobe was thick towards the north and thinned towards its terminus. The depth of the ice near Marysville is estimated to have been approximately 1200 meters (Easterbrook 2003).

The Puget Lobe began to retreat shortly after reaching its terminus. Marine waters entered the lowlands carved out by the glacier, filling Puget Sound. The remaining ice was floated and wasted away rapidly. Glacial drift dating between 12,500 and 11,500 BP was deposited on the sea floor across the northern and central Puget Lowland (Easterbrook 2003). The enormous weight of the ice depressed the land and as the crust rebounded, relative sea levels fell exposing some of the drift deposits (Clague and James 2002; Easterbrook 2003).

The project is situated near the junction of the lower Puyallup River and White River valleys. Geomorphology, this area was largely shaped by Pleistocene and early Holocene glacial events characterized by glacial till, moraines, and outwash features. The valleys were created when glaciers retreated north, carving a deep trough through the Puget Lowland. The region became ice-free approximately 10,500 years ago, leaving it suitable for habitation (e.g., Booth et al. 2003; Downing 1983; Dragovich et al. 1994; Kruckeberg 1991:22).

Approximately 5600 years ago, a landslide originating from Mount Rainier displaced 0.7-miles of soils from the summit as far north as Kent (Crandell 1971; Dragovich et al. 1994; McKee 1972: 206-207). The event, termed the Osceola Mudflow, caused the spread of mud and alluvium over existing glacial drift on the lowland plains, infiltrating the channels of the Puyallup, White, and Carbon rivers. The effects of the mudflow entirely changed the course of the White River moving it away from the Puyallup River.

Depths of the mudflow deposits vary in thickness and typically are thinner the further the distance from Mount Rainier. In Puyallup, Osceola deposits are reported to be 97 feet (30 meters) thick in places (Dragovich et al. 1994: 8). Soils of the Osceola Mudflow are heterogeneous and comprised of poorly sorted, hard mixtures of clay, silt, sand, and gravel soils containing boulders and organic debris.

Soils

The University of California Davis Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC Davis), in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation District (USDA-NRCS) developed an interactive soil survey application. According to the UC Davis SoilWeb database (n.d.), soils within the project area are mapped as Kaposwin gravelly ashy loam.

The Kaposwin series consists of moderately deep, moderately well drained soils in glaciomarine deposits with influence of volcanic ash in the surface. Kaposwin soils are found on glacial drift plains. Slopes range from 0 to 70 percent. A typical pedon consists of an Ap horizon 0 to 18 centimeters (cm) (0 to 7 inches), dark brown gravelly ashy loam; a Bhs horizon 18 to 28 cm (7 to 11 inches), dark brown gravelly ashy loam; a Bs1 horizon 28 to 38 cm (11 to 15 inches), dark yellowish-brown gravelly ashy loam; a 2Bs2 horizon 38 to 64 cm (15 to 25 inches), brown loam; a 3Bstm horizon 64 to 74 cm (25 to 29 inches), olive brown loam which is followed by a 3Cd horizon 74 to 150 cm (29 to 59 inches), grayish-brown gravelly loam (UCDavisSoilWeb n.d.).

Evidence of postglacial cultural activity is typically expected near the modern ground surface. If archaeological deposits are present within the project area, they would exist on the surface or very shallowly buried. Due to minimal post-glacial soil development, any present deposits are likely obscured or have been destroyed by natural erosional forces and historic land development. This type of depositional environment is considered to have a low potential to contain intact archaeological deposits.

Flora

The Puget Sound Basin lies within the *Tsuga heterophylla* zone. Most areas were heavily timbered with prairies located along river valleys. Precontact vegetation included an overstory of western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Understory included Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*),

red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), red and blue elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*, *Sambucus nigra*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), camas (*Camassia quamash*), and other roots.

Fauna

A variety of fauna were abundant and essential to the diets of precontact inhabitants. Fish, such as cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*), Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), and suckers were plentiful (Suttles and Lane 1990). Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), and Chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) were diversely available within the Puget Sound River valleys and heavily relied upon by native peoples. Additionally, Kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) were found in Lake Washington (Suttles and Lane 1990). Shellfish, including littleneck clam (*Protothaca staminea*), butter clams (*Saxidomus giganteus*), horse clams (*Tresus capax*), cockles (*Clinocardium nuttallii*), geoducks (*Panopea generosa*), bay mussels (*Mytilus edulis*), and native oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) were also harvested from saltwater sources (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Terrestrial mammals in the river valleys included black tail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), other small game frequently hunted by precontact groups. Many species of waterfowl were also abundant.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

An investigation of the region's past inhabitants is necessary to appreciate the full spectrum of possible occupational remnants. A broad discussion of regional land use history along the Puget Sound and immediate vicinity provides information about the lifeways of past inhabitants. It is important to note that many names assigned to past inhabitants, especially to indigenous groups during contact and early historic periods, are those given by European explorers, Euro-American settlers, and others compiling information for treaty purposes. Some ethnographers have noted that a list of tribes is nothing more than a list of villages or the names of physiographic areas, which is not reflective of tribal territorial boundaries (Hilbert et al. 2001; Smith 1941; Suttles and Lane 1990).

Precontact

Human occupation of the Puget Lowland is well documented in archaeological records (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999; Greengo and Houston 1970; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Moss 2011; and Nelson 1990). Archaeology of the Puget Lowland can be subdivided into three phases that include early (end of the last ice age to 5,000 years BP), middle (5,000 to 1,000 BP) and late stages of development (1,000 to 250 BP).

The early period is characterized by an emphasis on the use of flaked stone tools including fluted projectile points, leaf-shaped points, and cobble-derived tools (Baldwin 2008; Kidd 1964; Mattson 1985). These artifacts are often attributed to the “Olcott” site type, from the first recognition of the tool tradition from a farm near Arlington. (Kidd 1964). Olcott sites are generally found some distance from modern shorelines and on terraces of major river valleys. Besides the lithic assemblage, few preserved faunal or organic materials date to this period. While the paucity of evidence beyond a lithic assemblage suggests a specialization of generalized terrestrial hunting, it is likely that littoral evidence from this time period is not as extensive and does not preclude some exploitation of marine resources. During this period, camps were frequently established along river terraces or outwash channels.

The middle period coincides with a stabilization of the environment to conditions similar to present day (Nelson 1990; Larson and Lewarch 1995). The broad cultural patterns include a larger suite of specialized tools including smaller notched points and groundstone, and bone or antler implements used for working with wood. Lithic manufacture of stemmed bifaces and cobble tools is maintained in this period, while ground stone tools are less common. Shell midden sites first appear during this period indicating a transition to an increased maritime-based subsistence pattern. Although structural elements, such as post molds have been identified, habitation structures have not been excavated. The middle period is noted for its increased artifact and trait diversity including a full woodworking toolkit, art and ornamental objects, status differentiation in burials, and extremely specialized fishing and sea-mammal hunting technologies.

The late period is dominated by a settlement pattern along the coastline, streams, and rivers (Nelson 1990; Larson and Lewarch 1995). Trade goods appear; indicating extensive trade networks along the coast and inland with inhabitants of the Plateau. Salmon became a primary food source at this time, as sea levels rose and riparian environments supported large runs of salmon, providing plentiful food for native populations. Toolkit diversity increases in the late period, as groups utilized diverse microenvironments (Thompson 1978). Warfare is also argued to intensify, as defensive sites become more common on the landscape.

Ethnohistoric

The project area is located in the traditional territory of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and is also in the traditional use area of Muckleshoot (Castile 1985:20; Smith 1940; Spier 1936:42; Suttles and Lane 1990:485). The Puyallup are Southern Lushootseed speaking people who lived in winter villages located long the Puyallup, Carbon, and White rivers between the Puyallup River delta and Mount Rainier (Smith 1940; Hilbert et al. 2001). Marian Smith ethnographically recorded several Puyallup villages along the upper and lower reaches of these rivers, generally placed at stream junctions or at their mouths (Smith 1941:4, 9). The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe includes the descendants of multiple groups living in the Green and White River valleys, including the Skopamish, Smulkamish, Stkamish, Yilalkoamish, and Twakwamish (Suttles and Lane 1990: 488). Their economies were largely based on hunting terrestrial resources such as goat, deer, and

elk (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930). Despite living inland several miles from the shores of Puget Sound, salmon was a key resource for these peoples. Five species of salmon and steelhead were caught in the nearby rivers and streams by the Smulkamish. Waterfowl, camas, berries, and shellfish were also procured (Suttles and Lane 1990).

In 2001, the culmination of a long project involving the deciphering of T.T. Waterman’s ethnographic notes on native place names in the Puget Sound was published. Hilbert, Miller, and Zahir. Along with countless volunteers, they used Waterman’s unpublished manuscript, translated the place names into the Lushootseed alphabet, translated definitions, and mapped the locations. A list and map of place names located nearest to the current project area is presented in Table 1 and Figure 3. These locations are north of the subject project area, there are no traditionally named places known to be at or near the project. Included is *StEx*, an old village reported on the river north of Sumner (Hilbert et al. 2001:256-257) and *SExuba’ltu / səḥəbalʔtxw*, a dance house located at Meeker, which attracted people as far as Yakima to participate in religious performances (Hilbert et al. 2001:249). A number of these place names were recorded twice by Waterman with different spellings. The place name for the Stuck River itself *StEx* translates as “plowed through” or “that which has been cut through,” referring to the force of the rivers combining to cut through the land to Puget Sound (Smith 1940).

Table 1. Place names located in the vicinity of the project area from Hilbert et al. 2001.

Map #	Waterman Orthography	Waterman Translation	Lushootseed Orthography	Lushootseed Translation
1	StÉxo’-tsid	Mouth of Stuck	stəḥwucid	Pulled mouth; pulled opening; pulled river mouth
2	Qwe’qwestolb Gwe’gwestolb	Sandy place	gwigwistalb	sandy
3	Tcaha’bid	To dig	čaʔabid	Dig something
4	Kobo’ûqûd	NA	NA	NA
5	Qaqe’ultu <i>Kak3eilcti</i>	Skunk cabbage	qíqílt	Diminutive of skunk cabbage
6	Sxwowe’tĒd <i>Sxawe’tid</i>	Red salmon	NA	NA
7	StEx	NA	stəḥw	Something pulled
8	SExuba’ltu	Dance house	səḥəbalʔtxw	Dance house

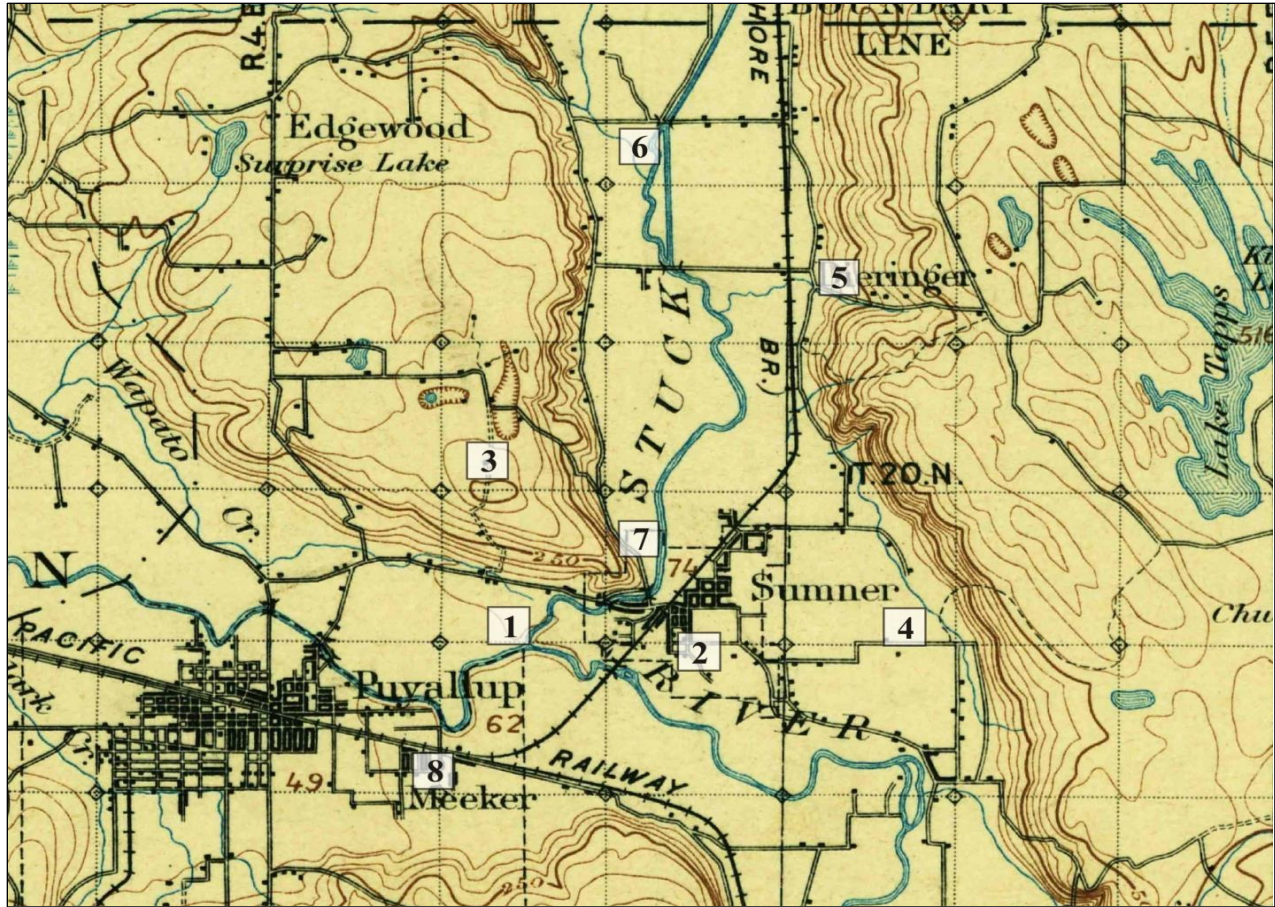


Figure 4. A portion of the 1897 Tacoma, WA USGS topographic map illustrating place names in the vicinity (from Hilbert et al. 2001).

Historic

In 1850, the Donation Land Claims Act encouraged local non-native settlement. Early economies were supported by logging, milling, and farming. By the mid-1850s, non-native settlement drastically affected Indian people and their traditions. Following negotiations between the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin Island people, and the United States government, the Medicine Creek Treaty led to the abandonment of most southern Puget Sound villages in 1854. This act forced the relocation of Indian peoples to one of three reservations: Puyallup, Muckleshoot, or Squaxin Island (Ruby and Brown 1992). The treaty dissolved Indian title to traditional lands, and between 1855-1856, the federal government used military force to contain the Puyallup, Muckleshoot, and other Indian people on these reservations despite their dissatisfaction with the poor quality of lands.

Euro-American settlement of the Puyallup and White River valleys began in earnest in the early 19th century. By 1853, William Kincaid settled the junction of the Puyallup and Stuck Rivers, establishing a community that fostered agricultural development of the area. Cultivating crops included daffodils, rhubarb, hops, berries, vegetables, and turf grass (Kirk and Alexander 1990;

Phillips 1971). Other settlers, including George Ryan, purchased land for agricultural development to include fruit, vegetables and hops. In 1877, the Northern Pacific Railroad extended to the area. In 1883, John F. Kincaid filed the plat for the town of Sumner on his father's donation land claim. George Ryan constructed a large portion of the town's business district and established a railroad depot. Sumner's downtown and residential areas developed immediately around the depot. In 1891, the town was incorporated and Ryan was elected as the first mayor, while his wife served as the first post-mistress. The town was originally called Stuck Junction, but was later changed to Franklin. However, it was decided that the name of the town should be changed because Franklin was a common name that confused the U.S. Postal Department. A drawing was held and the name "Sumner" was chosen, named for the abolitionist Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner Boston.

Euro-American settlement significantly changed the local waterways. According to Muckleshoot accounts, the Stuck River was originally a small stream that could be stepped over during low water and completely separate from the White River (Stein 2001). Seasonal flooding made farming difficult and logjams and bluffs were typically dynamited, particularly in King County. These modifications diverted waters from the White River into the Stuck, flooding farms in Pierce County. In turn, farmers in Pierce County dynamited bluffs in an effort to direct the White River back. This practice continued for years, resulting in the widening the Stuck River. In 1898, dynamiting resulted in the destruction of an entire bluff, diverting much of the White River into the Stuck River. King County farmers constructed an embankment to permanently contain the water. Lawsuits ensued and eventually the State Supreme Court ruled against Pierce County upholding lower court rulings that the actions taken by the King County farmers were legal. The floods of 1906 forced the White River back into the Stuck River, which then ceased to exist. Portions of a Pierce and King County map show new alignments of the Stuck, White, and Puyallup Rivers that were formed by channel straightening, dredging, levee and wing wall installments, diversion dams, and spillways.

Hops agriculture was predominant in the Sumner area and by 1884, there were over 100 hops growers following the hops boom started by Ezra Meeker in 1877 in Puyallup. Meeker cornered the global hops market and considered himself the "Hop King of the World" (Kolano 1976). In 1892, the hops economy was devastated by an infection of hop lice requiring local farmers to diversify their agricultural practices to include berries and bulbs. Some locals completely switched to dairy farming (Kirk and Alexander 1990). Sumner is no longer a farming community, rather it supports regional manufacturing.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

A search of the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Database (WISAARD, accessed December 8, 2021) was conducted to develop the context for predicting the types, condition, context, and potential for archaeological and/or historic material or structures in the project area. According to WISAARD, there are seven cultural resources

surveys conducted with no archaeological sites recorded within an approximate one-mile radius of the current project area (Table 2).

Table 2. Cultural resource assessments within approximately one-miles of the project.

Citation	Report Title	Results
Holschuh 2019	Skookum Archers Archaeological Survey Report	Negative
Lynch and Roulette 2019	Results of a Cultural Resources Study Related to BPA’s Steel Lattice Inspection and Repair Fiscal Year 2018 Project	Negative
McClintock et al. 2014	Northwest Pipeline LLC Washington Expansion Project - Addendum to Cultural Resources Overview and Survey Report: Survey of Highway 410 Reroute and Temporary Extra Workspace Areas and Easements	Possibly historic and modern debitage
Cowan 2013b	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Wildwood Park Drive Sidewalk Improvements Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, WA	Negative
Cowan 2013c	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Shaw Road Corridor Improvements Project, Puyallup, Pierce County, WA	Negative
Hartmann and Berger 2008	Letter to James Marion RE: Cultural Resources Survey, New Lowe's Store and Senior Housing Complex, Puyallup	Negative
Gillis 2006	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Pierce College Performing Arts-Communication Building Project	Negative

The nearest recorded archaeological site to the project area is 45PI445. Situated on the floodplain of the Puyallup River, historic site 45PI445 was recorded in 1996. The site consists of approximately 20 localized amethyst glass bottle fragments (Wilt and Heidgerken 1996). Archaeological site PI01360 was recorded in 2015 and is located on the floodplain of the river, southeast of Puyallup. The site consists of an abandoned 1.5-mile segment from the Cascade Junction-Wilkeson Branch of the Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad (Trautman 2015). Only the alignment remains as the railroad track and ties have been removed. The site has been paved and converted into the Foothills Trail (Trautman 2015). The site is dated to approximately 1898 to 1984 (Trautman 2015).

CULTURAL RESOURCE EXPECTATIONS

Based on review of the project scope and environmental and cultural contexts, the project is located in an area of low to moderate probability for either historic-era or precontact cultural deposits, structures, or isolated items. If precontact materials are present, they may include the remains associated with resource acquisition and processing, and habitation activities. Lithic scatters, trails, or similar features representing a range of domestic, subsistence and ceremonial activities may also be present.

All types of cultural resources, however improbable, were taken into consideration throughout the duration of fieldwork. Remnants of precontact activities related to lithic resource acquisition and testing (cobble tool scatters), fire modified rock (suggestive of processing/camping activities), temporary camps or resource processing locations that could represent a range of ephemeral hunting, gathering, and/or ceremonial activities were considered. Historic-era remnants of early settlement and later occupation by emigrant populations are also considered.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

The physical archaeological assessment of an area is conducted through visual reconnaissance, examination of existing ground disturbances, and subsurface excavation, as needed. Surface survey of an area proposed for ground alteration or other impact is employed in an attempt to locate any surficial cultural materials or structures with historic or archaeological importance or cultural concern. When utilized, shovel probes or mechanical excavation assists in providing a wider sample of subsurface soil conditions for assessing the potential for, or presence/absence of, buried archaeological deposits. The employment of probes or trenches is most often dependent upon considerations of the landform, topography, project proposal, and subsurface geologic conditions.

Fieldwork was conducted on December 13, 2021 by Drayton archaeologists James Schumacher and Alex Berry. Weather conditions were warm with intermittent light rain. The project area is comprised of three separate locations throughout the campus consisting of approximately 3.52-acres of both disturbed and undeveloped land (Photos 1 – 7). Survey began with a visual inspection of the property for cultural materials on the ground surface (exposed dirt, landscaped areas, etc.). Soil exposures were generally minimal with either thick grass or forest understory covering most of the ground surface. No cultural materials were observed during pedestrian survey.



Photo 1. Northwestern overview of the location of the proposed STEM building.



Photo 2. Northeastern overview of the location of the proposed STEM building.



Photo 3. Location of the proposed southern parking lot, view south.



Photo 4. Location of the proposed southern parking lot, view west.



Photo 5. Location of the proposed northern parking lot, view south.



Photo 6. Location of the proposed northern parking lot, view southwest.



Photo 7. Location of the proposed northern parking lot, view north.

Following pedestrian survey and visual reconnaissance, shovel probes (SPs) were manually excavated within the project area. The probes consisted of a cylindrical pit measuring approximately 40-50 cm in diameter. No predetermined target depth was set for probing, as depths are based upon geologic conditions, water table, degree of disturbance, and professional judgment. Ideally, shovel probes are excavated to a sterile stratum - usually to deposits of glacial drift/outwash. Soils excavated from probes were screened through a shaker screen with quarter-inch hardware cloth. Soil descriptions from each probe are documented along with their constituents, if present. Shovel probes are completely backfilled and the locations marked with a handheld global positioning system (GPS) to compose a site sketch map.

A total of four SPs were placed throughout the project area where access was available (Figure 5). Soils observed during the course of the subsurface investigation conformed to the NRCS defined Kapowsin series for the location previously discussed. Typically, the soil profile of the shovel probes consisted of dark brown gravelly ash loam overlying either dark yellowish gravelly ash loam or glacial outwash (Photo 8). No cultural materials were encountered in shovel probes.



19 Figure 5. An adapted Google Earth image depicting the approximated shovel probe locations.



Photo 8. A typical sediment profile (SP2).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drayton’s cultural resources assessment consisted of background review, field investigation, and production of this report. Background review determined the project is in an area of low to moderate probability for cultural resources based on historic and known or expected precontact land use. The soils and sediments observed are consistent with the naturally defined soils for the location. No precontact cultural material was encountered during field investigation. Based on the results of the present review no further archaeological oversight is recommended.

Washington State law provides for the protection of all archaeological resources under RCW Chapter 27.53, Archaeological Sites and Resources, which prohibits the unauthorized removal, theft, and/or destruction of archaeological resources and sites. This statute also provides for prosecution and financial penalties covering consultation and the recovery of archaeological resources. Additional legal oversight is provided for Indian burials and grave offerings under RCW Chapter 27.44, Indian Graves and Records. RCW 27.44 states that the willful removal, mutilation, defacing, and/or destruction of Indian burials constitute a Class C felony. A recent addition to Washington legal code, RCW 68.50.645, Skeletal Human Remains—Duty to Notify, provides a strict protocol for notification of law enforcement and other interested parties if any human remains, regardless of inferred cultural affiliation, are encountered. The cultural resources report

should be reviewed by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and all pertinent tribal agencies.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS

Archaeological Resources:

Shovel testing in any area is a cost-effective means to locate subsurface deposits, but it is certainly not exhaustive. Therefore, no shovel testing regiment is 100% accurate in recovering or locating buried cultural resources

Should archaeological resources (e.g., shell midden, faunal remains (bones), stone tools, historic glass, metal, or other concentrations) be observed during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop and the area secured. The project archaeologist should be contacted immediately to inspect the materials and contact the relevant parties. An assessment of the materials and consultation with government and tribal cultural resources staff is a requirement of Washington law. Once the situation has been assessed, steps to proceed can be determined.

Human Burials, Remains, or Unidentified Bone(s)

In the event of inadvertently discovered human remains or indeterminate bones, work must stop immediately. The area surrounding the remains should be secured and of adequate size to protect them from further disturbance until the State provides a notice to proceed. The discovery of any human skeletal remains must be reported to law enforcement immediately. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains to make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, the State Physical Anthropologist at DAHP will assume jurisdiction over the remains. The DAHP will notify appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the disturbed remains. The State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Native or Non-Native origin and report that finding to appropriate cemeteries and affected tribes. The DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains. DAHP will then authorize a timeline for the continuation of work.

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL PROBE TABLE

DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (CM)	SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Shovel probe 1		
0 – 12	Dark brown gravelly ashy loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
12 – 49	Dark yellowish brown Gravelly ashy loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
Note: Root impasse at 49 cm		
Shovel probe 2		
0 – 24	Dark brown gravelly ashy loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
24 – 46	Dark yellowish brown Gravelly ashy loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
Shovel probe 3		
0 – 15	Dark brown gravelly ashy loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
15 - 55	Grayish brown gravelly loam with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial outwash)	Negative
Shovel probe 4		
0 – 15	Dark brown gravelly ashy loam with moderate content of subrounded cobbles	Negative
15 – 40	Grayish brown gravelly loam with oxidation mottling throughout (glacial outwash)	Negative